

nitrogen. The second cryo-collection process serves to further concentrate light oil products. As with the primary regenerators, once the collector is filled with materials, it is removed from service. The collector is regenerated by heating the process vessel to liquefy and vaporize the collected materials. The resulting gas, known as subsquard gas, is cooled through a non-contact heat exchanger. Liquid generated in the heat exchanger and in the regeneration process are sent to a decanter to separate light oil from the water phase.

Light oil collected by the cryogenic processes is transferred via direct piping to a plant of different ownership with a common boundary. One ancillary system which is used in the by-products area involves either a methanol or a light oil wash, which are used for cleaning various process vessels. The system is not in continual use on every process. However, it has been included in the registration due to the weight fraction of benzene in the wash solution.

The process areas described have associated piping which carry process fluids defined as benzene service. A listing of the piping associated with the areas is provided in Table 1. Also listed with the process stream identification is the benzene weight fraction of the stream.



